The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4394 號四十九百三千第 同治辛未年十月初八 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1871. 英港香 號六月三十年 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

Dec. 5, CLEATOR, Brit. str., 317, Hill, Chinkiang November 29th, Rice.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Dec. 5, LORD OF THE ISLES, Brit. str., 1,846, Blow, Foochow 3rd December, Tea and General.—GILMAN & Co.

Dec. 5, DIAMANT, North German bark, 350, Bischoff, Chefoo 28th November, 6,000 piculs Beans.—MELCHERS & Co.

Dec. 5, SAMPAN, North German bark, 292, Rasmussen, from Whampoa.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Dec. 5, CHINA, North Ger. str., 642, Henings, from Canton, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Dec. 6, THALES, Brit. str., 775, E. Burnie, Manila 2nd December, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Departures.

Dec. 5, JOHANN CARL, for Whampoa.
Dec. 5, GLENDARROCH, str., for Shanghai.
Dec. 5, CLEATOR, str., for Canton.
Dec. 5, SCHWAN, for Saigon.
Dec. 5, HESPERUS, for Saigon.
Dec. 5, HILDA, for Keelung.
Dec. 5, HARBOTTLE, for Yokohama.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 5TH DECEMBER.

Cleator, str., for Canton.
Lord of the Isles, str., for London.
Schwan, for Saigon.
Hesperus for Saigon.
Southern Cross, for Guam.
Hilda, for Keelung.

Passengers.

Per *Lord of the Isles*, str., from Foochow,—15 Chinese.

Per *Thales*, str., from Manila,—Messrs. Mellor, Vincent and Risch, and 320 Chinese.

Per *Tigre*, str., for Saigon, &c.,—For Saigon.—23 Chinese deck. For Singapore.—Mr. Ernest Lewis and 8 Chinese deck. For Marseilles:—Mr. and Mrs. Coquebie and servant, Messrs. R. Nuche, T. Real, A. F. Moller and De Lavalle.

Reports.

The British steamer *Lord of the Isles* reports left Foochow on 3rd December, had strong N.E. monsoon and heavy sea to past Turnabout, then moderate; midnight of the 4th, passed steamer *Douglas* in the River Min.

The British steamer *Cleator* reports left Chinkiang on November 29th, and experienced strong N.E. monsoon and N.W. gale with thick weather to the 30th November, then bad strong steady monsoon till arrival.

The British steamer *Thales* reports left Manila on 2nd December, and experienced very heavy sea during the passage; anchored in Samun Roads at 8 p.m. on the 5th, on account of thick weather.

The North German bark *Diamant* reports left Chefoo on November 28th, first had light winds to the Promontory, then had N.W. winds to Shanghai, when had two days S. Easterly baffling winds, after which strong N.E. monsoon and thick weather till arrival.

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

ROSE & Co. have received per Mail Steamer *Orissa*, the following Choice assortment of GOODS, comprising:—
FRENCH MILLINERY and FLOWERS.
FEATHERS and PLUMES.
The new FLOWER, "Paris in Flames," "Paris in Ashes."
Ladies' SILK, BEAVER, FELT, VELVET and STRAW HATS, new designs.
Ladies' Paris RIDING HATS.
Ladies' SILK and VELVET HATS, Seal Skin Trimming.
The New SHAWL COSTUME, in GREY, BRONZE, BROWN and CLARET.
Lyons and German VELVETS.
TERRY and TARTAN do.
MARONE, SLATE, CERESE and BLACK SATINS.
LACE, MUSLIN, and CAMBRIC SETS.
Plain and Figured BRIDAL VEILS.
Black, White and Brown E. S. Satin BOOTS.

Choice Christmas PRESENTS.

TOYS and GAMES.

ROSE & CO.,
Wellington Street and Queen's Road.
tf 2093 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 F, Praya West,
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard,
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound,... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

NOTICE.

THE three lots of Ground formerly belonging to DENT & Co., and situate on the western suburbs of Canton, in the Rear of the Shameen site, behind the Cham Mo Lan, and at the entrance of the Sai Lan Lane, in front of Tai Ping Tong, have, through Messrs. CALDWELL & BREREETON, Hongkong, solicitors, been absolutely assigned to the YOW WO TONG. The bargain money was paid on the 18th day of November, and a proper deed of assignment will be shortly executed by Dent's Trustees. The under lease formerly held by GHEE CHONG ON has been cancelled, and the YOW WO TONG are the sole possessors of the property.
YOW WO TONG.
2m 2015 Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Sweet-meat Dealers' Shop, has been established at Canton for a number of years, and *we have no other branch elsewhere than the one establishedin this City.* The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Preserves has caused some impudent and evil disposed persons at Hongkong and Macao (who are eager to obtain money by illegal means), to apply the name of "CHY LOONG" to their own inferior Goods. Thus the Public is cheated; but what good will be to the evil disposed who will be punished by the visitation of God? The Public are, therefore, requested to send their orders direct to our establishment at Canton, Honam, and this is the only way in which they can obtain our Genuine Goods.
CHY LOONG,
Sweet-meat Dealers' Shop, Canton
6m 1854 Canton, 30th October, 1871.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL-5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PIKE, ESQ.
R. R. Belilios, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Wm. Lemann, Esq. | G. F. Weller, Esq.
H. Melchers, Esq.

Managers;—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062] Hongkong, 9th September, 1871.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLÖTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LONDON.

The Capital of the German Bank of London, Limited, is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares, of £10 each; of which 60,000 Shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C., April, 1871 [6m 1070 June 24

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)
HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
FIRST ISSUE, 50,000 SHARES, £2 PAID-UP.

Directors.
SETH A. APCAR, 74, Lancaster Gate (Director of the National Bank of India), Firm, APCAR & Co., Calcutta.
ALEXANDER FAIRLIE CUNINGHAM (Director of the Credit Foncier of England, and of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway.)
GEORGE HAY DONALDSON (Director of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank), Firm, DONALDSON, LAMBERT & Co., Australia and New Zealand.
WILLIAM DUNN, Lime Street Square, Firm of WILLIAM DUNN & Co., London, and of Port Elizabeth and Natal.
P. LUTSCHER, late PASTRE BROTHERS, Austin Friars (Director of the Anglo-Egyptian Banking Company.)
GEORGE MACNAIR, 44, Hamilton Terrace.
WILLIAM THOMAS MARTIN, Great St. Helen's, late of the Firm of MARTIN, DICE & Co., Batavia.
JOHN THOMPSON RENNIE, 123, Fenchurch street, and Aberdeen, Shipowner (Director of the Standard Bank of British South Africa.)
SAMUEL SAUNDERS, late of Messrs. BRIGGS & Co., Alexandria.

Bankers.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Nicholas Lane, London, and its Branches.
Underwriter. *Secretary,*
JOHN JOSEPH TIDD. JOSEPH ANGUS.

DURING each year it is proposed to pay the Shareholders, Half-yearly, upon their paid-up Capital, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; and, so soon as practicable after the expiration of each year, a Profit and Loss Account will be made up, showing the results of the business, due provision being made for all outstanding risks.

Out of the Profits will first be paid an additional 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital, making, with the interest to be paid, as explained above, 10 per cent. to the Shareholders.

Before any further division of Profits takes place amongst the Shareholders, one-fourth, say 25 per cent. of the residue, will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business Profits have been made during the year.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 2016 Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, £100,000.

THE Company combines, with all the usual advantages of other well-managed Marine Insurance Companies, distinctive features, which offer special inducements to Insurers. The Company's Articles of Association provide that Insurers shall have a Substantial Share in the profits of the business. Whenever the net profits in any year shall have sufficed to pay the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, 25 per cent. of the surplus is to be distributed pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premiums.

The Undersigned, having been appointed agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to grant policies covering marine risks at current rates.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
3m 1567 Hongkong, 14th September, 1871.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a List of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20 % of the nett profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1310 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 835

FORGERY!!!

THE public are hereby informed that forgeries have recently been discovered of the old notes of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING *Company Limited*, and all holders of such notes are invited to present them forthwith at the Bank office for encashment.

There is no reason to believe that any of the notes issued by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI *Banking Corporation* have been tampered with, as such precautions were taken in their manufacture as to render any attempt at a forgery most easy of detection.

Any information which may lead to the discovery and conviction of the parties concerned in the forgery will be liberally rewarded, and any communication likely to lead to such a result will be gladly received by the undersigned, or Mr. EDMUND SHARP, the Solicitor for the Corporation.
JAMES GREIG,
Acting Chief Manager,
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
1m 1953 Hongkong, 21st March, 1871.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile Office or Bank at any of the Ports of China, Shanghai or Yokohama preferable, by one who has great experience as a Book-keeper; writes a good hand, and can undertake corresponding on business matters.

Apply to E. V. C., care of the Editor of the *Daily Press.*
tf 1708 Hongkong, 6th October, 1871.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!! CHRISTMAS!!!

AS the above Festival is approaching, the Undersigned beg to inform the community of Hongkong that they are prepared to make CHRISTMAS CAKES of best quality. They have Cakes, each weighing from 1 lb. to 20 lbs., ready on hand, and can make to order weighing from 1 lb. to 500 lbs. each, also mince pies and assorted pastries.

Parties wishing for cakes of a large size are requested to give a few days' notice.

All orders shall be carefully and promptly attended to.

All articles from the Bakery are guaranteed of the finest and best qualities.
D. NOWROJEE & Co.,
Opposite to the ORIENTAL BANK,
Queen's Road.
1m 2080 Hongkong, 4th December, 1871.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.

For particulars, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

RECEIVED by the French Mail *Tigre*:—
French BOOTS.
Gentlemen's SOCKS.
Men's COLLARS.
Black and Colored SCARVES and NECK-TIES.
A Great assortment of French GOODS, by every French Mail, at
A. R. MARTY,
Successor of M. VISE & Co.
1m 1982 Hongkong, 16th November, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLE, by Thurston, all complete, with new Cloth. Price $250.

Also,
A Trap PONY and HARNESS.
Apply to
DA SILVA & Co.,
Ground Floor HONGKONG HOTEL.
tf 2002 Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A PHAETON, last American style, with India Rubber Springs, complete.
A pair of Java PONIES.
An American BILLIARD TABLE, complete, with Cues, &c. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1916 Hongkong, 7th November, 1871.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS.

MR. W. E. ROGERS having leased the LUSITANO CLUB BUILDING, is desirous of obtaining a few BOARDERS, having several suites of WELL FURNISHED ROOMS unoccupied. The Apartments can be had with or without Board. Apply as above.
1758 Hongkong, 14th October, 1871.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.
GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1951 Namasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.
tf 1100 Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

DENTAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform any persons desiring to consult him professionally, that he intends visiting Manila about the middle of December next, to be absent two months.
V. D. COLLINS.
No. 7, Arbuthnot Road,
Hongkong, 28th November, 1871. [tf 2042

THE Undersigned, who has been carrying on business in Macao as a Commission Agent, since May, 1862, having taken over the store lately occupied by Messrs. H. JURGENS & Co., in Queen's Road, has this day opened a branch of his firm in this Colony, to carry on business as Auctioneer and General Commission Agent, and trusts that by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

The business will from this date be carried on here, and at Macao, under the style of AYRES & CO., and Mr. RICARDO DE SOUZA is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.
MIGUEL AYRES DA SILVA.
tf 2064 Hongkong, 1st December, 1871.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 7th December, 1871, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
Barrels American PORK.
Cases OYSTERS, each 2 dozen Tins.
„ Green PEAS, each 50 and 100 Tins.
Pump LEATHER.
Japanese PUMPS.
Hide ROPE.
Enfield RIFLES.
Rifled MUSKETS.
Woollen SHAWLS, CARPETS, RUGS, SOCKS, BELTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, and Cotton UMBRELLAS.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR, SALAD OIL, &c.
And,
14 Cases Primed Metallic CARTRIDGES, each 1 Mille.
&c., &c., &c.
Also,
A few Electro-plated DISHES, Dish COVERS, URNS, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
2099 Hongkong, 6th December, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs. AUG. HEARD & Co., Wanchi, on
FRIDAY,
the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.,—
(On account of the concerned,)—
288 Bags SUGAR.
512 „ RICE.
Ex "Sumatra."

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
W. K. HUGHES,
Auctioneer.
2102 Hongkong, 6th December, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AYRES & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 9th day of December, 1871, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, lately occupied by Messrs. H. JURGENS & Co., at 2 P.M.,—

An Invoice of JAPANESE WARE, comprising CABINETS, Glove and Jewellery BOXES, TRAYS, DESKS, Paper, Cigar, Tea, and Work BOXES, TABLES, STANDS, SCREENS, PLATES, VASES, CUPS and SAUCERS, Tea SETS,
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
2089 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. E. WALLACE has received instructions from the agents of the owners, to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,) on
THURSDAY,
14th December, 1871,
At No. 23, Water Street, Yokohama,—
The British Screw Steamer
"CHIEFTAIN,"
(late H.B.M. Steam Corvette *Mutine,*) of 882 Tons Builders' Measurement, as she now lies in the port of Yokohama, with Engines, (two of 200 Horse Power), Boilers, Sails, Rigging, Anchors, Chains, Boats, &c., in good working Order.
Also,
Two 40-pounder Steel Rifled Guns.
Two 20 do. do
One 6 do. Field Piece (fitted for Boat service), with their Carriages, and a quantity of suitable Shot and Shell and Ammunition.

Photographs may be seen, and further particulars, obtained from
Messrs. FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co., *Yokohama.*
AND, THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED,
Shanghai and Hongkong.
1m 1945 Hongkong, 10th November, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A BROUGHAM, by Booker, with a moveable driving Seat, and
HARNESS, Silver Mounted, nearly new.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1983 Hongkong, 16th November, 1871.

ORIENTAL HOTEL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Proprietor—J. BAYNES.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.
tf 1726 Hongkong, 11th October, 1871.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sole Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 589 April 6

COAST OF CHINA.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHAPEL ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

ON the 15th instant, the Chapel Island Light was lighted. The apparatus is Dioptric, of the First Order, showing all round the horizon a Fixed White Light, varied by Flashes at intervals of half a minute. The centre of the light is 227 feet above High Water, and in clear weather it will be visible 22 nautical miles. The lighthouse is 63 feet in height from base to vane. The tower is painted black, with the exception of the parapet, and window facings, which are of granite unpainted. The Lightkeepers' dwellings and surrounding wall are painted white. The light-house is situated in Lat. 24° 10' 18" N., and Long. 118° 13' 30" E.

NOTE.

MASTERS of Vessels passing near the island when bound into Amoy, are requested to note any Signals that may be made to them from the Island, to render assistance if necessary and possible, and to report the same to the Commissioner of Customs on their arrival at Amoy.
A. M. BISBEE,
Divisional Inspector.
Custom House,
Harbour Master's Office,
Amoy, 16th November, 1871. 3m 2006

COTES DE CHINE.

PHARE DE CHAPEL ISLAND.

AVIS est donné aux navigateurs qu'à partir du 15 courant le feu du phare de Chapel Island a été établi. L'appareil est Dioptrique, de premier ordre et à feu blanc fixe varié à intervalles d'une demie minute par des éclats de lumière. La hauteur du plan focal est de 227 pieds anglais au dessus de la haute mer. Sa portée est de 22 milles marins en temps clair. La tour a 63 pieds anglais de hauteur de la base à la girouette; elle est peinte en noir, à l'exception du parapet et de la façade des fenêtres qui sont de granit non peint. Les logements des gardiens et les murs environnants sont peints en blanc. Le phare est situé par Latitude N. 24° 10' 18," et par Longitude E. 115° 53' 30".

AVIS.

LES Capitaines de navires passant auprès de l'île se rendant à Amoy, sont priés de remarquer les signaux qu'on peut leur faire de l'île, de rendre tout secour nécessaire et possible, et d'en faire le rapport au Commissaire des Douanes à leur arrivée à Amoy.
Douanes d'Amoy,
Bureau du Capitaine de Port,
16 Novembre, 1871.
A. M. BISBEE,
3m 2007] *Inspecteur Divisionaire.*

Intimations.

HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

SEASON 1871-72.

FIRST RACE.—*Thursday, December 7th,* 1871.

PRIZE:—"The American Cup," presented by the American Community.

Open to all Yachts belonging to the Hongkong Yacht Club.

COURSE.—Same as that sailed over for the "American Cup" in 1869. Full particulars will be supplied to each Yacht. Start at 10 o'clock A.M.

TIME ALLOWANCE.—Twenty Seconds per ton.

ENTRANCE FEE, $5.—Entries to be sent in to the Honorary Secretary before 12 o'clock Noon, Tuesday, December 5th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Dragon*, having been kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee, she will accompany the Race throughout.
EDWARD BEART,
Hony. Secy. & Treasurer, H. K. Y. C.
7d 2066 Hongkong, 30th November, 1871.

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th inst., both days included.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
27d 2079 Hongkong, 4th December, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
30d 2071 Hongkong, 1st December, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 31st inst., both days included.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.
1m 2062 Hongkong, 1st December, 1871.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
1m 2061 Hongkong, 1st December, 1871.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

FROM this date, there will be no fee charged for Policies issued by this Company.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1877 Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

FOR SALE, EX "NEW ARRIVALS."

AN INVOICE of first quality Hoth's RUSSIAN ROPE, consisting of:—
4 stranded ROPE, from 7½ inches downwards.
3 „ „ „ 8¾ „ „
BOLT ROPE. „ 5½ „ „
RATTLINE-STUFF, HOUSE-LINE, MARLINE, HAMBROLINE, 2 and 3 YARN SPUNYARN.

Best English-made White LINES, viz.: Hand Lead LINES, Signal HALYARDS, LOG-LINES, Fishing LINES.

PUMP and Rigging LEATHER.

Copper TACKS, Copper Boat NAILS and BURRS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Canvas HOSE.

Brown Tarred SHEATHING FELT.

Peacock's Patent COMPOSITION.

SOFT SOAP, for Engine purposes.

Wire Tube BRUSHES, assorted sizes.
Paint BRUSHES, do.

White Brothers' best Portland CEMENT.

KEROSINE OIL.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1169 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

SADDLERY.

AT COST PRICE.—A General ASSORTMENT from the BEST LONDON HOUSES.
Also,
Driving and Riding WHIPS.
BONNETT & Co.,
26, Queen's Road,
Hongkong.
3m 1680 Hongkong, October 2nd, 1871.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A HONGKONG

DES Soumissions cachetées pour la Fourniture de la FARINE DE FROMENT à effectuer à Saigon, pendant l'année 1872-73, pour le service des Subsistances de la Marine, seront reçues au Consulat de France jusqu'au 15 Décembre 1871 à 4 P.M. Il sera donné communication du cahier des charges relatif à l'adjudication en la Chancellerie tous les jours de 1 à 2 heures.
Le Gérant du Consulat,
CHS. L. DE LA FOREST.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FRENCH CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of WHEAT FLOUR, to be delivered at Saigon in the course of the year 1872-73 for the Commissariat of the Navy, will be received at the French Consulate up to 4 P.M. of the 15th December. Particulars as to the list of conditions on which the adjudication will be based, will be communicated at the Chancellor's Office, from 1 to 2 P.M. every day.
CH. L. DE LA FOREST,
Acting French Consul.
1662 Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, having leased the HONGKONG HOTEL to LEE AFONG from the 1st day of November, 1871, will not be RESPONSIBLE for any Contracts entered into by him, nor for any Goods supplied to him or his order.
By order,
For the Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
tf 1879 Hongkong, 31st October, 1871.

Intimations.

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Fourth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per share is payable on the 31st *December* current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the Fifteenth day of December to the First day of January, 1872, both days inclusive.
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
2087. Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary General MEETING of Shareholders in this Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Head Office, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held November 14th last.

"RESOLVED:—That the sale by the Directors of this Company's Bienhoa Property and of the Lak-han Estate to Mr. VICTOR KRESSER, and the arrangement made in connection therewith for the settlement of the Company's Claim on Messrs. WAHES, SMITH & Co. in respect of the Third Call on the shares held by them, and for the Cancellation of the Contract of the 21st April, 1870 for the sale to them of certain Sugars, as set forth in the report submitted to this Meeting by the Directors, are approved of, ratified and confirmed, the same being manifestly to the benefit and advantage of this Company."
By Order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
12d 2074 Hongkong, 1st December, 1871.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held on FRIDAY, the 15th December, 1871, at the Offices of the Company, Peddar's Hill, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Articles of Association of the Company.
N. B. DENNYS,
Acting Secretary.
25d 2017 Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th December, proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, together with a Statement of Accounts of 31st October, 1871.
By order of the Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
27d 2058 Hongkong, 30th November, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Company, will be closed from the 7th to the 27th day of December, proximo, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares will be registered.
By order of the Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
27d 2059 Hongkong, 30th November, 1871.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held on FRIDAY, the 29th December, 1871, at the Offices of the Company, Peddar's Hill, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of passing a Special Resolution confirming such Special Resolutions as may be passed at the MEETING held on the 15th December, 1871.
N. B. DENNYS,
Acting Secretary.
39d 2018 Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

FORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP;
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c.; &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Intimations.

LUSITANO THEATRE.
MR. W. E. ROGERS.....*Business Manager.*
MR. E. D. HAYGARTH.....*Stage Manager.*
EUREKA VARIETY TROUPE.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, DECEMBER 5TH, 1871.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

By particular desire, the Burlesque of
FAUST
will be repeated.
CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE,
(Ladies Version),
MISS FANNY WISEMAN,
And,
MISS NELLIE HOSMER'S New Songs, "Pet of the Regiment" and "Silver on her Heels,"
With various other Novelties and Popular Representations.
For full particulars see Programmes of the day.
Doors open at 8, commence at 9 o'clock.
Tickets for the performances can be obtained at all hours on application at the LUSITANO THEATRE.

The NEXT PERFORMANCE will take place on SATURDAY NEXT.
2083 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"KWANG-TUNG,"
Captain Pitman, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 8 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
2d 2098 Hongkong, 6th December, 1871.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POST FRANÇAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"PHASE,"
Capt. Such, will be dispatched for
YOKOHAMA,
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
tf 2094 Hongkong, 6th December, 1871.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Ste

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

THE Publisher requests that those persons who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so without delay. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, Dec. 1st, 1871.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, will be published as early as practicable after the close of the current year.

It will be compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains will be spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS,

(*Designed expressly for this Work*);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Swatow.....Messrs. HUTCHINGS & CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....*Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta.....*Englishman* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's-lane.
" .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
" .....BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th instant, at the Hongkong Hotel, the wife of F. W. G. VON STOCKHAUSEN, of a Son.

November 26th, at Hongkong, Mrs. ALFRED HANCOCK, of a daughter. [2100

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Tuesday morning at 10.05, and the last messenger left the office at 10 25.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 6TH, 1871.

A PROBLEM of much importance and difficulty is rapidly coming forward in various parts of the world, and will be of considerable difficulty in its solution. How are the Chinese, who settle in European countries, to be governed? In every direction we find the same difficulty springing up in connection with this matter, as we have long been familiar with in Penang and Singapore, and to a certain extent also in this Colony. Wherever the Chinese go, they carry with them not only their dirty social habits, their Joss papers, their old prejudices and superstitions, but what is of far more importance, their terrible system of Secret Associations, which form the means of coercing the weaker members of their own body, and defying the Government under whose protection they temporarily place themselves. This system has gradually acquired strength in their own country from the continued bad government under which it has been its misfortune to suffer, and which has made them disposed to regard combinations of this nature as part and parcel of their ordinary life. They have thus acquired the means of exercising almost unlimited powers of intimidation; and the Chinaman, wherever he goes, looks upon some such system of an *imperium in imperio* as a perfectly natural thing, and ranges himself under the protection of the Society to which his previous associations or his place of residence in his native country naturally attract him.

The difficulties resulting from this are of two kinds; first, it is becoming almost impossible to govern the Chinese on account of their being able to hush up crime, and to intimidate witnesses; and, secondly, there is a constant tendency to outbreaks among themselves, as before very long the various factions usually take to quarrelling. The latter matter has from its nature attracted most attention, though it is not in reality of the most importance. Every now and then, the Kongsees in Penang and Singapore have caused great trouble, and the police and military or naval authorities have been called out to re-establish order. But it has been found that these disturbances are but the outward manifestation of a system of lawlessness steadily going on and working against individual right, liberty and security. The riots, however, are put down, as best they can be. There is a little talk about the affair; but by-and-bye it is allowed to drop, and the old oppression and abuses take a fresh start and increase in strength from year to year.

Such has been the history, as we know it in Penang and Singapore; and, from what we read of the Chinese in the Dutch Colonies, we find that precisely the same state of affairs obtains there. The disturbance at San Angelos, of which news has just been brought by the American mail, is another instance of the same kind; and, in fact, there is no place at which Chinese are long established where this evil has not become manifested.

Various schemes have been proposed for dealing with it; but none seem adequate to meet the evil. In Singapore and Penang, it was thought that a system of registering the Societies might prove effectual, but this plan has produced no good. The last scheme suggested is to follow the system in the Dutch Colonies, and make the headmen among the Chinese responsible for order. This is probably the most feasible scheme, but at the same time it is open to many exceptions. The chief danger is that by resorting to such a plan, a Government would so greatly betray its weakness that all hope of exerting effectual authority would be at an end, and before long matters would get more and more corrupt and disorganised. Still the question at the present moment must be admitted to be one of degree. Unluckily it is a necessity, however Chinese are ruled, that a great deal of corruption will exist among them; and if every attempt which we make to give them a better government be found to fail, there will be really nothing left but to give up the trial, and accept whatever may be the best security we can have among them for the maintenance of order and the prevention of crime. To adopt the plan suggested by the *Singapore Times*, of resorting to the Headmen, is no doubt inconsistent with our notions that the Chinese might be governed as other people. But facts abundantly prove that such is not the case. At all events as they are now constituted, it is impossible to bring them under the control of a European system. In the course of time they may be able to appreciate the advantages of joining with foreigners; but at present it is hopeless to influence them to this belief; and if we cannot govern them thoroughly, we should at least take such steps as will preserve order and diminish crime. Combined, however, with any such system, it would be essential that there should be security by which the Head men would be held strictly responsible, otherwise the plan would tend rather to increase than diminish the evils of misgovernment at present existing.

The French steamer *Anz*, with the mails, left Saigon on the 3rd inst., at 3 o'clock P.M.

A number of recent arrivals, unaware of the change in the day of performance, went last night to the Lusitano Theatre, and had to return disappointed. However, they will be able to console themselves to-night, when the Troupe will give "Faust," which is undoubtedly their best Burlesque.

The Band of the 10th Regiment, will play in the Public Gardens this afternoon. The following is the programme:—

Slow March..*Brazilian*.....Brepsant.
Selection.....*Reminiscences of Rossini*.Godfrey.
Waltz.....*Amorretten Tanze*.....Gung'l.
Song.....*O Bitt Euch Liebe Vogelein*...Gumbert.
Quadrille.....*Royal Boudoir*.....Coote.
Galop.....*Harum Scarum*.....Cassidy.

We are informed that the steamer *Dragon* will leave Messrs. Russell & Co.'s wharf tomorrow morning at half-past nine o'clock, with members of the Yacht Club and their friends, and will accompany the racing yachts throughout the race for the "American Cup." As the course is entirely within the limits of the harbour, the passengers on board the steamer need not be limited to "good sailors," and a very pleasant day may be spent by many who would hesitate to take a trip "outside." Tiffin and "et cetteras" will be provided, and with anything like a good breeze the race ought to be finished early in the afternoon. We hope the Honorary Secretary has made ample provision for a large party, but we would suggest that intending passengers might drop him a line, stating their intention to be on board, and also if they are bringing friends, and how many. We wish the yachting men a fine racing day.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

5th December.

BEFORE C. MAY, Esq.

AN HONEST WORKMAN.

Mok-a-chu, of Tung-koon, a carpenter employed at the Kowloong Docks, was found by the watchman walking off with 1 lb. of new copper nails in the waistband of his trowsers. Mr. May fined defendant sixty shillings, or in default, two months' imprisonment; he went to gaol.

DESTITUTION.

Daniel McQueen, a steward unemployed, was sent to gaol for 14 days for being a destitute.

A few more small cases, not worth notice, completed the business of the day.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

BEFORE THE HON. H. J. BALL.

KAN AKWONG v. F. ESERABANO—$88.—Defendant absent. Judgment for the plaintiff.

FONG ATEEM v. LEGOAZON—$66.85.—This was an action for work and labour done, viz., painting a ship. Defendant alleged that he was charged more than he had agreed for, and ultimately judgment was recorded for $52.80.

The rest of the cases were struck out or postponed to Saturday.

Mr. Ball sat from 10 to 10.30 a.m., and during the mid-day adjournment of the Supreme Court, in which the learned judge was engaged at the bar.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE

R. v. Abdul Moosa and Noor Mahomed.

This case was resumed at 10.30 a.m. yesterday.

Chung-Akwong, further examined by the Attorney-General, stated some further particulars with reference to the transactions between him and Abdool Rahman. The goods sold the latter were placed by witness off board the steamer at Canton, marked F in diamond, the bills of lading being returned, signed by the mate, to Abdool Rahman. He had received $1,000 on account of these transactions, $2,675 remaining unpaid. He had received orders from Rahman for the whole $3,675, and $1,000 of this sum were paid by H. G. & Co.'s compradore on the verbal order of Moosa and Devraj, "Pay he one thousand dollah." Witness went to Bombay in March last to look after this and other debts. He saw there Esa Ahmed, who is master of the firm of F. M. Esa & Co.

The Attorney-General said before going farther he would take His Lordship's decision on the question whether the conversation between Esa Ahmed and the witness was evidence in this case or not. If not, he would not press it.

The Chief-Justice asked what Mr. Hayllar had to say on that point.

Mr. Hayllar said it was no evidence whatever. The transaction which the defendants were charged with having conducted nefariously was the alteration of the books, which took place at the latter end of January or the beginning of February. This conversation could not have taken place until after the 22nd March at all events, and was certainly not, therefore, in pursuance of the alleged conspiracy. Besides, there was not the slightest ground for connecting Ahmed with the conspiracy, while there was every ground for not connecting him with it, because the books must have been altered within a few days after the first witness went to gaol, and therefore there could have been no communication between this and Bombay. If there was, it was for the prosecution to show it. The learned counsel quoted Best, who referred with approval to the passage he had cited on the previous day from Russell, and deduced from these authorities that there must be first shown some sanction of the act from Esa Ahmed, and then that only what he said at the time it was done could be admitted in evidence; you could not conspire to do what had already been done.

His Lordship agreed that you could not create conspiracy by after consent.

The Attorney-General put it forward on the ground that any matter referring to the *res gesta* was admissible. The point as regards time taken by his learned friend, would establish a very arbitrary distinction. It would be a question whether conversations half an hour after the act could be admitted. He put it that the only question was whether the conversation was in furtherance of the common design, for under the information in this case Esa Ahmed would be sitting beside the defendants. If his Lordship thought the evidence was not admissible, or if he thought the point so doubtful that the Crown ought not to press it, he would not press it.

His Lordship remarked that the principal witness against the defendants had said that the act would be objected to, and be a subject of reprobation by Esa Ahmed. But he had nothing to show that this particular act had been sanctioned or concurred in by the man at Bombay. If he had letters or telegrams to show this, even then Mr. Best's words were so strong that he thought he could not take after-conversations as against any body but the person who spoke. Though he was anxious to admit all the evidence he could, still no such complicity had yet been shown in Ahmed as to make him a co-conspirator in this matter.

The Attorney-General quoted Roscoe on Criminal Evidence, and contended that a conversation between the actual creditor and debtor must surely be admissible.

Mr. Hayllar.—Yes, if this were an action for debt.

The Attorney-General.—But the defendants were the agents of the firm.

His Lordship.—Not to commit a crime.

The Attorney-General said under these circumstances he would not press the evidence at present.

The witness went on to say that he gave credit to F. M. Esa & Co, and that he knew Rahman was their agent.

Thomas Hart, reporter to the *Daily Press*, examined by Mr. Drummond, stated that he was a turnkey in the gaol in January last. Abdool Rahman was in the gaol as a debtor at that time. Several persons came to see him shortly after he came to gaol. Don't remember their names or faces. Went with Rahman from gaol to Court-house, where I got directions to go with a Parsee (identifies Mr. Chinoy), to get the books. Went to a house in Lyndhurst Terrace. When we got to the door Mr. Chinoy spoke to the servant, and after he spoke other Parsees came downstairs. I don't recollect their faces. We stood in the passage for a little time, there appearing to be some objection to our going upstairs. We went upstairs, however, and went into a sitting room, where the whole of the Parsees got into conversation together, and appeared to me to be having high words, though I did not understand the language. Mr. Chinoy told me they had an objection to our taking the books away. I told him to tell them they had better give them up, or they might get into trouble. I then received five books. I put my name on each. (Identifies four of the books produced by the Crown.) The label is torn off the fifth, which, however, is like one that I received. The label on the depositions has my name, and was on the fifth book at the time. I asked if there were any more books or papers of any description large or small, and I was answered, no; that was all. I was instructed to go for the books by the Judge. Mr. Chinoy took the books. I took Rahmanback to gaol.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hayllar:—As far as I recollect, there were three persons of the house in the room. Can't say whether one was an old man.

Seth Aviet Seth, broker, and carrying on business on his own account, examined by the Attorney-General, stated that he saw the books taken possession of by the turnkey. In July 1869, Sali Mahomed H. Ebrahim, was manager in Hongkong for F. M. Esa & Co. Afterwards A. Devraj took charge of the firm. Remember first witness being put in gaol. Abdool Devraj came to me alone and told me that fact, and asked me to engage Mr. Sharp, that he might go through the Bankruptcy Court. This was on the day Rahman went to gaol. Did not go to Mr. Sharp, for Devraj came back and said he had engaged him. He engaged my services as interpreter. I went to see Rahman in gaol as interpreter.

The Attorney-General.—What did he say to you?

Mr. Hayllar.—No.

The Attorney-General.—O, very well.

Mr. Hayllar.—Certainly not.

The Attorney-General.—Well, we won't have it then. (*Sotto voce*: Don't sneer at me, Mr. Hayllar.)

Mr. Hayllar said he certainly was not going to have a conversation between the two witnesses.

Mr. Seth proceeded to give the evidence already published with regard to visits to the gaol and conversations between the defendants and Rahman; also with reference to the drawing up of the account dictated by Moosa, which witness took to Rahman for his signature, for purposes of the bankruptcy.

In cross-examination, the witness said he explained to Rahman that the paper was a list of the debts which Rahman owed to the Chinese.

The Attorney-General did not know whether His Lordship was going to take this as evidence.

His Lordship said he took everything that was not objected to when there were counsel on both sides.

The Attorney-General asked whether Mr. Hayllar contended that this was evidence.

Mr. Hayllar.—I certainly do contend that it is evidence.

The Attorney-General.—Well I shall certainly contend that it is not.

Mr. Hayllar (with an energetic sit-down).—Then argue it.

The Attorney-General.—If it is not evidence on one side it can't be evidence on the other.

Mr. Hayllar made a sound expressive of dissent.

The Attorney-General.—Don't sneer at me. Have you any authority to show that you can use it?

Mr. Hayllar.—My lord, I am asking these questions to discredit the first witness, which I am at perfect liberty to do, and this is the first time I ever heard such an objection taken. The Crown, of course cannot give in evidence conversations between two of their own witnesses, but I may do so to discredit a witness. Abdool Rahman says that Moosa brought the paper, and not Mr. Seth, and I am going to contradict him.

The Attorney-General.—If you put it in with the object of discrediting a witness I don't object to it.

The cross-examination then proceeded. Mr. Seth related the circumstances of his visit alone to Rahman with the paper, and said he was never present at a conversation between the first witness and Devraj, at which anything was said about tampering with the books. Moreover, at the time of the said conversation, witness never said "I approve of the plan proposed by Devraj," or that he approved of Rahman's going through bankruptcy. What he said was, that as Devraj promised so well, Rahman should wait till the mail came in, and see what was done for him. As to the position of F. M. Esa & Co., the witness said their credit was reputed very good until A. Devraj came out. H. Goolamhoosein & Co. became a good house under Sali Mahomet and Devraj. After H. G. & Co. started there was no such firm here as F. M. Esa & Co., the business being conducted by H. G. & Co. under the name of the latter firm. H. G. & Co. are not continuing business now. The house was shut up in July, after a Foreign Attachment from the Supreme Court. With regard to the silk trade, witness said it was very bad last year, and ruined many of the Bombay merchants. The percentage of loss must have been 70 to 75 on the invoices of buyers. Buyers paid very high prices through the year, though they received accounts of low rates from England and Bombay. No. 3 Silk, which sold ordinarily at $275 to $280 picul, last year cost $350 to $400. In Bombay, sales showed a loss of Rs. 220 to 230. Sometimes practically there was no sale at all for silk in Bombay.

Re-examined by the Attorney-General.—Might not the conversation which you stated to my learned friend did not take place have slipped out of your memory?

A.—No.

Q.—Although you said to me that you could not remember them?

Mr. Hayllar objected that his learned friend had not obtained leave from the Court to cross-examine his own witness. He could not put questions to discredit his own witness.

His Lordship.—Let me see the books for that.

Mr. Hayllar said he would show it in a moment. He had never supposed for a moment it was a proposition requiring authority.

His Lordship.—But then I am so forgetful.

Mr. Hayllar quoted Taylor on Evidence in support of his objection.

His Lordship thought the strength of Mr. Seth's memory was more a subject of comment than of his own evidence.

Witness further stated that if there were books labelled F. M. E. & Co., he would take them to be the books of Fazul Mahomed Esa & Co.

To the Court.—These men frequently spoke to each other in gaol in the Kutchee language, which I do not understand.

Leon-a-kum, one the silk-men, stated that Rahman was introduced by Moosa as his partner, Rahman acquiescing in this description of himself. He went into details of his transactions. He said his sales to Rahman and to Moosa were paid for exactly alike.

In cross-examination, the witness said all his transactions were with H. G. & Co. He was prosecutor in this case. He was prosecuting for debt.

Mr. Hayllar.—Do you think that either of those two defendants owes you the money?

The Attorney-General objected that that was a question of law.

Mr. Hayllar said he asked it to find out the idea which these Chinamen had of what was going on. He should show that this prosecution was not got up by them at all, but by somebody else.

His Lordship said he only knew the Attorney-General as the prosecutor.

The Attorney-General said he lent the Queen's name to the prosecution.

His Lordship.—Then it isn't an Attorney-General's prosecution at all?

The Attorney-General.—Yes, it is, my lord.

His Lordship:—Up to this moment I thought it was an Attorney General's prosecution.

The question was put, and witness answered that the defendants' master had plenty of money and wouldn't pay.

Q.—If these proceedings are successful, do do you expect to get your money?

A.—All I want is my money. This is a case of cheating.

Q.—Who told you it was a case of cheating?

A.—No one.

Q.—Who told you the master had plenty of money?

A.—Chung-a-kwong, who has been to Bombay and seen him.

Re-examined:—The defendants' master to whom I refer is Esa Ahmed.

His Lordship enquired whether there was any approach to the end of this case.

The Attorney-General said there was.

The case was adjourned to this day at 10 a.m.

THE SALE OF THE EMPRESS' EFFECTS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The sale in Paris of the wearing apparel left behind by the ex-Empress of the French is a very surprising circumstance. If these articles are being disposed of for the benefit of the poor lady, all that can be said is that her friends are not doing a good work in the pleasantest way. But if the Empress's clothing is being disposed of for the advantage of the French nation, the transaction seems rather mean. Unhappily, a nation cannot speak—except through much cumbrous machinery which cannot be put in motion till those whom it has trusted to act for it have had time to perpetrate any pot-blunder; otherwise we cannot doubt that the nation would have insisted on a bundle being made up and the pretty things returned to their owner. The French people can hardly have quarrelled with their once-admired Empress so violently as to sanction the confiscation of her pocket-handkerchiefs. Even irascible Britons when they quarrel with a servant do not make such a raid upon her property. Surely the Empress should have been allowed to "send for her trunks."

PLYING FOR HIRE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

An example of the inconvenience and absurdity of our present arrangements with regard to public vehicles is afforded by a case heard at the Southward police-court. Mr. Joseph Barwick, fly and omnibus proprietor, was summoned for unlawfully plying for hire at the Waterloo Railway terminus. Mr. Burwick said that for many years he had arranged with the South Western Railway Company to have a few private broughams near the up-platform for families arriving by train who had previously telegraphed for them. He denied the plying for hire, but admitted that the carriages could be engaged by any one who liked to pay the demand, which was more than for common hackney carriages. This would seem to be a sensible and proper arrangement, inasmuch as there are many persons profane enough to deny that any appreciable reform has been effected in the cabs, and who prefer paying a somewhat higher charge for a clean and decent vehicle which will neither soil their clothes nor dislocate their bones. It is, however, an offence in the eye of the law to pander thus to the desire of the community for cleanliness and comfort; and the magistrate, remarking that it had been decided by the judges in the Court of Queen's Bench that the course pursued by Mr. Barwick was "a plying for hire," inflicted upon him a penalty of 10s. and costs. So that in future passengers by the South-Western Railway, whether they like it or not, must only use street cabs when they arrive at the Waterloo terminus. This may be law, but it is neither common-sense nor freedom, and it would not in principle be more unjust if people were forbidden to walk away from the station, but where forced *nolens volens* by the police into such vehicles as it pleased the authorities in their wisdom to ordain for public use.

A TELEGRAPH ROUND THE GLOBE.

(*Telegraph.*)

The rapid development of submarine telegraphy is one of the chief marvels of our age. When we remember that only twenty years have elapsed since the first experimental cable was laid across the English Channel, we shall better realise the extraordinary fact that the construction of a line between the American coast and the Empire of Japan is the only thing needed to complete the telegraphic circle of the globe. "The missing link" in this splendid chain of intercommunication is about to be supplied by Mr. Cyrus Field, of Atlantic Cable celebrity, who has projected a line from Victoria, the capital of Vancouver's Island, to Hadodadi, in Japan, and from thence to the Russian naval station on the coast of Asia, where, across the steppes of Siberia, the telegraphic wire penetrates to St. Petersburg, and is united with every part of the great European system. This new line, the estimated length of which is 4,370 nautical miles, will touch at Atcha, one of the Aleutian Islands. A second route, projected by Mr. Field, is identical with the first, as far as Atcha, from which place, however, it pursues a more southerly course until it makes land at Yokohama—a distance from the United States of 4,235 miles. From Yokohama it describes a segment of a circle until it reaches Shanghai—a further distance of 1,010 miles. Returning to the Japanese city another branch crosses the Island of Niphon and the Japan Sea, and joins the Russian lines at Possiette. A third and last route starts from San Francisco, traverses the North Pacific to Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, connects this group with Midway Island, and from thence journeys to Yokohama—a total distance of 5,573 miles. Making an allowance of 20 per cent. for slack, the length of cable required for the first route is 5,244 miles; for the second, 5,244; for the third, 8,483. This calculation of course implies that each line will terminate at Possiette, which is 1,480 miles from Yokohama. As the leading statesmen of Russia have always exhibited a keen appreciation of the practical value of the telegraph, it is not surprising that they should take the deepest interest in a colossal enterprise which, when carried out, will bring St. Petersburg into instantaneous communication, not only with Japan, but also with the chief cities of the American Union. As soon as either of the routes, which we have been able authoritatively to describe, is completed, the earth will be belted with telegraphic cables. When "Puck's girdle" has spanned the Pacific, it will be easy enough to send a message round the globe in "forty minutes"—a sufficiently near realisation of the great dramatist's oft-quoted line to make his fancy appear prophetic.

We may also add that it is in contemplation to lay a cable between Honolulu and the Australian Colonies, thereby establishing direct intercourse between Melbourne and San Francisco. This line is this divided:—San Francisco to Honolulu, 2,093 nautical miles; Honolulu to Fiji Islands, 2,950; Fiji to New Caledonia, 810; New Caledonia to Brisbane, 800—6,653; add 20 per cent. for slack, 1,331; length of cable, 7,984 nautical miles. Brisbane is already connected by land lines with Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide; also with Port Darwin on the north-coast, from which place a line to Java is under contract for construction. The Dutch colony is now in direct relation with the India and Chinese cable.

From April 1st to the 7th October, the Exchequer receipts amounted to £32,561,535, as against £31,326,175, last year, and they were derived from the following sources:—Customs, £10,093,000; excise, £10,214,000; stamps, £4,930,000; taxes, £394,000; income tax, £1,498,000; Post Office, £2,242,000; telegraph service, £425,000; Crown lands, £149,000; miscellaneous, £2,016,535. The payments amounted to £39,536,527; the balance remaining in the Bank of England last Saturday being £ ,423,520, and in that of Ireland, £541,354.

PACIFIC MAIL ITEMS.

The following items, giving fuller details of news than those received from Europe, appear in the American papers by the mail arrived yesterday:—

DONATION FROM THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY FOR CHICAGO.

BERLIN, October 23d.

The Emperor Wilhelm has made a donation of 1,000 thalers for the relief of Chicago.

In Parliament to-day, the bill for the formation of an Imperial war fund was introduced, and referred to a Committee on a budget of the Empire.

MADRID, October 23d.

The *Imparcial* says that the efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the supporters of Sagrestos and Zorilla, and form a coalition of the Ministry, have failed.

SCARCITY OF MONEY IN PARIS.

PARIS, October 23d.

There is a great scarcity of money in Paris, and to relieve, in some measure, the public distress, the Bank of France to-day commenced the issue of 35,000,000 francs in currency of small denomination.

AN ARRAY OF ARRESTS.

SAN JOSE, October 23rd.

Four arrests were made here yesterday of parties charged with grand larceny. In the first case, Sheriff Harry Morse, of Alameda county, arrested a young Spaniard, named Juan Soto, on a charge of stealing forty head of cattle in the mountains towards Livermore, some time in the last week. Fourteen head were recaptured at the Almaden mines, where Soto had driven them for sale. Morse left here with his prisoner to-day. It is not certain whether the felony was committed in Alameda, San Joaquin, or Santa Clara counties.

BONAPARTIST AGITATION.

It is said that the Bonapartists intend to agitate the impeachment of the Government of the 4th of September, the dissolution of the National Assembly, an advocate the plebiscitum to decide the future form of Government.

BERLIN, October 24th.

In the session of the Reichstag to-day, Von Roon, Minister of War, in answer to interrogation, stated that two-thirds of the infantry reserves would shortly be permitted to return home.

FIRE IN DARMSTADT.

DARMSTADT, October 24th

The Court Theatre in this city took fire this afternoon, and, is now wrapped in flames. A heavy easterly wind is blowing, and it is feared that the flames will spread to adjacent buildings.

DARMSTADT, Oct. 24, 8 P.M.

The fire is rapidly spreading. The theatre is entirely destroyed. The stormy wind carries the flames and sparks westward into the upper town. The arsenal is in danger, and the troops have evacuated it.

A TREATY THAT WAS NOT CONSUMMATED.

PARIS, Oct. 25th.

The *Courier Diplomatique* publishes what it says is a semi-official communication, in which it is stated that in 1864, Earl Russell, then British Minister of Foreign Affairs, made overtures through Lord Cowley, British Ambassador at Paris, to Rouher, proposing an alliance with that country both offensive and defensive, and to help Denmark. In case Prussia and Austria were to declare war against her, England was to co-operate with France, and was willing to promise France return assistance in the rectification of her frontier in the Rhine, in annexing a portion of the Rhenish provinces. Rouher asked time to consider; but three days from that time they were presented, and Napoleon accepted. Lord Cowley immediately communicated the Emperor's acceptance to his Government, whereupon Earl Russell replied that it was too late, as Her Majesty's Government had decided not to interfere in the case of Denmark. No attempt was made to reopen the subject.

The contributions for the relief of Chicago now amount to 174,340 francs.

STORMY SESSION IN THE COUNCIL GENERAL OF CORSICA.

PARIS, October 25th.

A dispatch from Ajaccio reports a stormy session to-day in the Council General of the Island of Corsica. Prince Napoleon was not present, but his partisans joined in a protest against the infamous elections.

THE DEMANDS OF THE BOHEMIAN DIET.

VIENNA, October 25th.

The Emperor Francis Joseph is still undecided as to the demands of the Bohemian Diet. The compromise proposed by Count Andrassy will not be accepted. It is said that in case Bohemian sends no deputies to the Reichsrath Count Hohenworth will resign.

STRIKE IN COLOGNE.

COLOGNE, October 25th.

A general strike for higher wages has occurred among the railway employés of this city and vicinity. Over 1,000 persons have struck.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL PASSED IN THE BRAZILIAN SENATE.

LONDON, October 25th.

Brazilian advices report that the Emancipation Bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 44 to 33. The Government recommends that the law be executed immediately. The Benedictine Order promptly emancipated all its sixteen hundred slaves.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 26th.

Another frightful colliery explosion took place this afternoon in the Seaham mine, near Newcastle; 33 men were in the pit, none of whom have been reached. There is scarcely a hope of saving a single life. The families of the victims, with a large number of people, gathered around the mouth of the pit.

RESIGNATION OF THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

VIENNA, Oct. 26th.

The Hohenworth Ministry tendered their resignation to-day. No doubt His Majesty will accept it.

To-day's journals publish an appeal in aid of the sufferers of Chicago, signed by Von Buest, Erlanger, Todasco, Kinsky and others. United States Minister Jay is active in the relief movement.

THE ITALIAN WORKMEN.

ROME, Oct. 26th.

The workmen's societies of Rome and Naples have refused to participate in the Congress of Workmen, on the ground that the assemblage is a mere Republican demonstration, unfriendly to the Italian Government.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26th.

The trial of Kelly for the murder of Head Constable Talbot commences on Monday.

LONDON, Oct. 26th.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £302,000. Consols 92¼.

PARIS, Oct. 26th.

Rentes 57f. 75c.

ENTIRE REORGANIZATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Oct. 26th.

A general order of the War Office directs the entire reorganization of the Imperial army, and the calling to arms of the whole adult male population of the country. The order places the numerical strength of the field and landwehr forces of the Empire at a total of 1,600,000 men, when required for war purposes. Sixty-six regiments of Cossacks are not included. The order creates also a further military force of reserves to be employed in the event of invasion. The order is equivalent to a mobilization of the population of the entire nation, and makes every man in the country capable of bearing arms a soldier on a peace footing. Reinforcements ordered to the artillery will add a strength of 1,000 guns to the batteries already in service.

CONTRIBUTION OF $2,500 FOR CHICAGO FROM QUEEN VICTORIA.

LONDON, Oct. 27th.

Queen Victoria has contributed £500 for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

THE TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 27th.

Thirty men in the mine at Lobam, where the explosion occurred, are dead. The pit is on fire. Another explosion is feared.

A GREAT INTERNATIONAL HORSE RACE.

Matters have been arranged for a match between the English horse "Sterling" and American horse "Harry Bassett" for £10,000 a side, £2,000 to be allowed the owner of "Harry Bassett" to run the match in England. Distance, one mile and a half: the horses to carry even weights.

THE PARDON COMMISSION IN PARIS—PRINCE NAPOLEON RESIGNS HIS SEAT IN THE COUNCIL GENERAL OF CORSICA.

PARIS, October 27th.

Rossel, the Communist, has appealed a second time from the decision of the military court before whom he was tried. The appeal has again been rejected. The Pardon Commission with meet on the 8th proximo, when a large proportion of the Communists remaining in prison will probably be liberated.

M. Goulfed will be sent by the Government to Frankfort, to meet the agent of North Germany, to arrange the details for carrying out the customs treaty.

Prince Napoleon has definitely resigned his seat in the Council General of Corsica, and has gone to Italy.

INDISPOSITION OF MINISTER SCHENCK.

LONDON, October 27th.

Minister Schenck is indisposed, and has gone to the country to recuperate.

THE RESIGNTION OF THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY ACCEPTED.

VIENNA, October 27th.

The resignation of the Ministers has been accepted by the Emperor. No successor to Count Hohenworth has been named. Probably Chevalier Schmerling will be called to take the head of the new Ministry.

SPEECH OF GLADSTONE.

LONDON, October 28th.

Gladstone, in his speech to-day, eulogised the Queen and complimented his colleagues. He pointed with pride to the vitality of the Liberal party, and declared that Ireland is now contented. He promised a reduction of troops in the Colonies and other reforms.

LONDON, October 28th.

It is estimated that nearly 12,000 persons were present at Greenwich to-day, to hear the speech of Gladstone. When the speaker arrived, at noon, he was greeted with cheers, and said that he was profoundly impressed with the grandeur of his welcome. He said that public duties prevented him oftener visiting his constituents. He then discussed subjects agitating the public. The chief complaint against the Government was, that it attempted too much; but the necessity exists for stating views proceeding from many more measures than it was possible to carry into immediate effect. The present administration had the longest life of any Administration since 1832. There was reason to believe that its vitality was unimpaired. Facts connected with the dismissals from the dockyards have been grossly exaggerated. The total number of men discharged was only 1,463. The reduction was in accordance with the policy of his predecessor. The economies of the present Government, through the abolition of official patronage, were gratifying. There was reason for congratulation over the abolition of the purchase system in the army. The House of Lords might need reform, but nothing should be done precipitately. The Lords had not acted wisely in rejecting the ballot bill, which would again be introduced. The Contagious Disease Act would be considered next session in a manner to command the sympathy of the nation. At the conclusion, a resolution of welcome to Gladstone was carried, there being only about 200 dissenting voices.

CABINET COUNCIL IN ENGLAND—THE QUEEN ASKED TO APPOINT A REGENCY—SHE REFUSES.

LONDON, Oct. 28th.

[*World* Special].—At a recent Cabinet Council held to consider questions relating to the Royal family, the Queen was asked to give her consent to the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with a Prussian Princess; also her consent to the establishment of a Regency with the Prince of Wales as Regent. She refused her assent to both propositions. Subsequently she refused to affix her Royal signature to documents which were presented. The Cabinet afterward continued the discussion on the question of a Regency, and the definite proposition was introduced to appoint the Chancellor to sign documents in the place of the Queen.

THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE RACE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30th.

Colonel McDaniels, owner of the horse "Harry Bassett," says he will run him against the English horse "Sterling" a mile and a half, equal weights, for $40,000 or more, and allow $10,000 for the race to come off at Saratoga next Summer, but will not go to England. He will also make a match for a similar sum for two miles or two-mile heats.

FEARS OF A FINANCIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND—BISMARCK ATTACKING ENGLAND THROUGH HER POCKET.

NEW YORK, October 30th.

Late mail advices from England show that there is great fear of a financial crisis. Bismark is demanding gold for the English subscription of part of the French war loan. The bills on the Bank of England are being presented, and, says the London *Court Journal*, the only safety for the moment is to decline to discount the bills of Bismark in gold and give him bank notes of England. We must stand as if behind a battery against the Prussian invader who undertakes our overthrow through the finances. There is no such amount of bullion as that which Prussia demands of France. All the deposits in gold and silver, public and private, in Europe and America, is less than two hundred millions sterling. That would not begin to pay half of the indemnity. It is believed that Bismark intends to hoard the world's financies and touch England's vitality through her gold.

CABINET MEETINGS IN LONDON

LONDON, Oct. 31st.

Five Cabinet councils were held during the past week, the foreign policy of the Government being the main subject of discussion. The reorganization of the army is progressing actively, and regiments are being brought up to the war standard. There is an immense accumulation of war material.

Early changes in the Ministry are contemplated by the elevation of some of the present Ministers to the Peerage.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS OF INTERNATIONALISTS IN CHICAGO.

(*Alta California.*)

THE "TIMES" ACCUSED OF MANUFACTURING THE STORY.

THE ALLEGED CONFESSION OF AN INTERNATIONALIST IN REGARD TO THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Our telegraphic despatches, some days since, recorded the publication of a remarkable document by the Chicago *Times*, purporting to be the confession of an Internationalist in regard to the origin of the great fire. The *Times* of the 23rd (Oct.) is to hand, and the alleged confession occupies over two columns. After giving a history of the organization of the Societe Internationale, the writer says:—

During a short residence in Paris in 1867, I was thrown much into the society of leading members of the Commune. Being an American, it was supposed that I would favor anything that would tend to bring about an absolute equality between all men. At first I laughed at all such notions, regarding them as not only utterly impracticable, but as tending to overthrown all law and order. But as expedient after expedient was suggested, some of them seeming to be feasible, I caught the infection that animated my associates, and soon became a blind enthusiast to the cause of Socialism. While there, I became a member of the Societe Internationale, and it is not surprising, therefore, that on its

FIRST ORGANIZATION IN CHICAGO.

Some eight months ago, I was selected as one of the prime movers. Since I had returned from France, I had been in correspondence with some of those prominent in the movement there, among wh

tractions for me, and I scarcely care to live, save to see the damage caused partly through my instrumentality repaired. But if it shall appear that I cannot escape from those who have already involved me in so much misery, I will yet not die at their hands, but will prefer to lie in accursed ground.

P. S.—Let me add one word of warning. Other cities, both in this country and Europe, have been threatened with fire. The Societe Internationale is implacable.

THE STARTLING STORY EXPOSED.

(From the Chicago Journal, October 23rd.)

The *Times* failing to sufficiently advertise itself by acting the part of a common scold since its slow and doubtful recovery from the ruins of the fire, now also betakes itself to the part of the intense sensationalist, inventing "startling stories" in connection with the great conflagration. This morning this pauper in brains gives conspicuous to what purports to be the confession of a member of the Internationale Society—but which is plainly a *Times*-invented fiction—detailing how members of that society framed and carried out a plot to set fire to and burn up Chicago. The silly narrative closes by stating that every member of the Committee of active conspirators, except the writer, was either killed or maimed during the conflagration. It is a pity that one survived. He is one of the editors of the *Times*—a notorious liar—and the world of truth would have occasion to rejoice at his taking off.

This whole International yarn is a "mess of nonsense." No one who witnessed the progress of those terrible flames under the irresistible force of that heated wind—a hurricane of burning air and firebrands—a veritable sirocco—will attribute the work of destruction to petroleuse communists, or to any other cause except the force of that wind, fire-laden, against a mass of buildings that had been rendered as dry and inflammable as tinder-boxes by the protracted drought and hot weather preceding the calamity.

Much absurd stuff is being written and published in connection with the great fire, its cause and its incidents, but of all the foolish and preposterous stories yet put forth by sensationalists, this one of the *Times* exceeds every thing in the purely fictitious line yet produced.

THE LOS ANGELES HORROR.

(Special to the Alta.)

LOS ANGELES, October 25th.

The most terrible night Los Angeles has ever known has just been passed. Twelve hours ago, fifteen stark, staring corpses hung ghastly in the moonlight, while six, seven or eight others, mutilated, torn and crushed, lay in our streets, all of them Chinamen. The sad results came, first, of their own bitter feuds between themselves; next of the infuriated passions of a few of their number, and lastly, of the demoniacal excitement of the lower classes of our community. Horrible beyond description has been the history of these last few hours. Chinamen, helpless, torn and mangled, more dead than alive, have been dragged by an infuriated, senseless and reckless crowd, through our peaceable streets, in the very face of the better portion of the community, to finish what little was left of their agonized existence at the end of a rope, midst the exultant shouts and jeers of the mob. For all this we have no apology, save that the fearful work commenced at an hour when business men, professional men and all the better classes of our community had retired to their homes, and were aroused therefrom to confront the horrible work. Much time necessarily elapsed ere sufficient concert of action could be brought about to stay the fearful slaughter.

HISTORY OF THE TROUBLE FROM THE COMMENCEMENT.

A brief history of the horror contains the following facts: Feuds existing between the two heads of the Chinese companies here. Four Chinamen, it is reported, were brought from San Francisco by the last steamer to compass the death of one man. The attempt was made on Monday, and was futile. It appears that all the parties thereto, including their intended victim, were arrested, and, on examination yesterday, the entire number placed under heavy bonds; such bonds were given at about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the parties returned to their respective places of abode, and about five o'clock another fight commenced. Officer Bilderain, in attempting to quell it, received a shot in the shoulder. Calling for aid, Robert Thompson promptly responded, and ere one minute had elapsed, he had received a fatal wound just above the heart. A brother of Officer Bilderain also received a shot in the left ankle. The scene of all this was in the immediate neighbourhood of the worst portion of our city, and the first to be attracted thereby were the roughs, thieves, gamblers and vilest of scoundrels who there congregate. Appreciating the opportunity, no time was lost, and the firing work at once commenced. Returning to the houses, the Chinamen fired therefrom, while the infuriated and constantly augmenting crowd kept up a hot fire through doors, windows and every aperture which presented a chance for a Chinaman's life. Gradually closing in upon the buildings, all contained within one block, the roofs were finally reached, and from thence, (?) by means of holes cut through with axes, the work of death was carried on. For three hours this continued, varied occasionally by the carrying away and hanging of a Chinaman who was attempting to escape, until the better classes, aroused from the lethargy caused by the first shock of the horror, rallied and stayed the terrible work at the risk, however, of many of their own lives. The Sheriff, the City Marshal and others did all in their power to avert the terrible calamity, but so often have the worst passions run riot here that a mighty effort was required to check them. At about half-past nine, however, reason had begun to prevail, and after fifteen had been hanged and nearly as many more wounded and killed, the terrible tide which had led to death was turned and all thereafter caught or arrested were taken to jail. From the block during the early part of the affair many Chinamen escaped, taking refuge in the vineyards, orange groves, and the others beyond the river. In the jail this morning their lay some ten or twelve unwounded prisoners, some six or eight slightly wounded, battered and beaten, and four or five wounded, of whom one has since died. In all some twenty-one are dead. But at twelve o'clock last night all was quiet. A duly detailed guard had possession of the Chinese quarters and surroundings, and respectable citizens retired to their homes in security and peace. Meantime, however, fully illustrative of the spirit of a crowd, and despite the efforts of the peace officers, the quarters as well as the bodies of the Chinese had been despoiled of money and all portable valuables.

This afternoon the excitement has almost entirely subsided. The demons who carried on the work, satiated with blood and plunder, have retired to their dens; Chinamen walk our streets unmolested, and honest men have determined a like occurrence shall never disgrace our city again. A public meeting will be held within a day or two, and steps then taken which will enable us to promptly quell a similar scene of disorder. Our citizens, sickened with last night's horrors, are determined that no stigma of like character shall ever again rest upon us.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE REPUDIATE ALL CONNECTION WITH THE RIOT.

LOS ANGELES, October 25th.

The following was received from the Vigilance Committee this afternoon:

The Vigilance Committee of Los Angeles had nothing to do with the attack on the Chinese. They were the ones who took the Chinese from the rioters, and who organized to stop the riot.

A report is said to have been circulated among the Chinese by the lynchers, ordering every Chinaman to leave within forty-eight hours. Numbers have packed up and left the city.

The city to-night is quiet, and scarcely a sound is heard on the streets. Special policemen guard the scene of the riot.

LIST OF THE CHINESE VICTIMS—$10,000 IN COIN TAKEN FROM THEM.

LOS ANGELES, October 25th.

Following is a list of the Chinese victims of the riot last night: Dr. Gene Tong, shot; Wa Sin Quae, three shots in the abdomen and legs; Chang Wan, hung; Leong Quae, hung; Young Barrows, shot; Ah Lang, hung; Wong Chim, hung; Tong Wong, shot, stabbed and hung; Ah Loo, hung; Ah Fu, or Man Fu, hung; Ho Hing, hung; Ah Wud, hung; Ah Ont, shot; Lo Hy, hung; Ah Wan, hung; Wang Chee, shot and hung; Do Kee, hung. The eighteenth name is unknown; the servant at the Pico House was hung; Dr. Gene Tong was the most popular Chinese physician in the city. There are eight Chinese wounded, one, perhaps two, will not recover. The amount of money stolen from the Chinese is stated at from $6,000 to $15,000. It will probably not exceed $10,000 in coin; while in goods and other valuables about half of this amount has been destroyed or stolen. The roofs of their houses are chopped and torn up in places. The doors and walls are riddled with bullets. Two attempts were made to fire the buildings last night, by throwing fireballs through holes in the roofs. But one Chinawoman is reported to have taken any part in fight. This was in the first affray. She fired off a shot gun at a man attempting the arrest of a party of Chinamen with an empty pistol. The Chinamen employed on the Rose and other large ranches in the county were nearly all in the city yesterday, attending the Court trial and siding with their respective companies.

The Chinamen of both companies have bought, within a few weeks, of dealers in this city, about 300 six-shooters.

The funeral of Robert Thompson, killed last evening, took place this afternoon. The eighteen Chinamen were also buried.

Judge Sepulveda will to-morrow call a special Grand Jury, in view of the outrages committed last night, to investigate the facts in connection with the riot.

The *Sporting Gazette* hears that M. Charles Lefevre, the French gentleman who races under the assumed name of "Mr. T. Lombard," has just come into a fortune of over half a million sterling, left him by a cousin whom he never saw in his life. The gentleman in question died in America, whither he had emigrated many years since with the sum of £500, which M. Lefevre's father lent him when all his other relatives turned their backs upon him.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 5TH, EVENING.

A fair native demand has existed throughout the day for Bengal drug, and transactions have been made of Patna at $680 to $685 on cash and credit terms, against $675 to $680 from speculators' hands, opened chests; Benares has changed hands at $667½ to $675, on cash and credit terms. In Malwa, a small amount of business has been done at $620 to $625, with allowance in weight.

DECEMBER 6TH, MORNING.

No change at present in the tone of the market; some of the speculators are trying their best to lower the prices, by offering on time light and opened chests.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/4
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/3
Credits, at 6 months' sight.... 4/5½ to 4/5¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.... 4/5¼
Bank Bills on demand.... 4/3¾

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight.... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.... 72½
Bank, 15 days sight.... 72½
Private, 30 days' sight.... 73

SALES ON DECEMBER 5TH, 1871.

As reported by Chinese.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $93.50, by Ying-kee to travelling merchant.

Saigon Rice, 3,000 piculs, at $2.32, by Yee-fung to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 10,000 piculs, at $2.34, by Hop-hing to Hongkong merchant.

Black Peas, 700 piculs, at $2.60, by Hop-hing to Canton merchant.

Calcutta Cotton, 27 bales, at $14.50, by Parsee merchant to Chuechow merchant.

Vermicelli, 200 piculs, at $8.60, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.

Mushrooms, 25 piculs, at $32.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.

Japan White Wax, 100 piculs, at $19.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.

Nail Rod Iron, No. 1-6, 4,000 bundles, at foreign merchant to foreign merchant.

Red Dates, 130 piculs, at Tls. 4.0.0., by Kin-fung to travelling merchant.

Vermicelli, 100 piculs, at $8.60, by Kin-fung to travelling merchant.

Nail Rod Iron, No. 1-6, 4,000 bundles, at $3.00, by foreign merchant to Hung-on.

Notices of Firms.

MR. CECIL GEORGE TATHAM is authorized to sign our firm per procuration at Foochow from this date.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

1m 1956 Hongkong, 11th November, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on at this place under the style of HAUSCHILD & SORNSEN having been amalgamated with our own, both Mr. L. HAUSCHILD and Mr. F. SORNSEN have this day been admitted partners in our firm, which in future will consist of

MR. WM. G. HALE.
" J. G. CASWELL.
" L. HAUSCHILD.
" F. SORNSEN.

WM. G. HALE & Co.

tf 1744 Saigon, 1st October, 1871.

MR. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN is a partner in my business from this day, which will in future be conducted under the Style or Firm of E. VINCENT & Co.

E. VINCENT.

tf 1676 Swatow, 2nd October, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A. KOCH in our firm, ceased on the 28th of July by mutual consent, and we shall carry on our business, as hitherto, under the same style.

J. SMITH & Co.

tf 1470 Chefoo, 6th August, 1871.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.

EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.

tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

tf 2038 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

IT is hereby notified that the interest, and connexion of Messrs. LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW, with the undersigned firm ceased from the 1st of May, 1871, and that the undersigned will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any debts, whatever contracted by the said LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW of the TYE SENG HOE.

LO KEE SENG.

6m 1399 Singapore, 1st August, 1871.

喫煙記祭

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 699 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

舖煙宋呂譽元廣

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has all sorts of Old CIGARS, HAVANA, CAVITE and MANILA, in small and large boxes, best TOBACCO, and prepared TOBACCO for Sale at an agreeable prices.

For particulars, apply to

KWONG YUEN HING,
No. 61, Queen's Road,
Next to the entrance of the Central Market.

6m 1464 Hongkong, 29th August, 1871.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	A	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Enterprise (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick dispatch.
LONDON	Carricks	Locke	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
COLOMBO	Ceara		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Ariadne		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	City of Aberdeen		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Ilione	Rapson	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Johann Carl		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Quickstep	A. P. Chase	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Yosemite		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Fairy Queen	Limmer	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
DUNEDIN (N.Z.) & SYDNEY	Whirlwind	Graham	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE	Jane Maria	Leggett	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
DUNEDIN (N.Z.) & M'BOURNE	Sea Gull	Marshall	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Lady Turner	Vincent	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Sunshine (str.)	Taylor	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at noon
Do.	Pepita	Esquiaga	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	On or about the 15th inst.
YOKOHAMA	Ellen Morris	D. F. Sellick	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Acantha (str.)		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
AMOY AND SHANGHAI	Diomed (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-day, at 4 P.M.
FOOCHOW	Mary Blair	J. Carson	Hongkong	John Burd & Co.	To-day.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-Tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On the 8th inst., at 8 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, & TAMSUI	Hai-Loong (str.)	Farrow	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

SAYLE & CO.,

SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, & GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

Solicit inspection of the undermentioned Goods for their Autumn and Winter Season.

Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS.
MELTONS, BEAVERS, WITNEYS AND NAPS.
3/4 and 6/4 Tweed COATINGS.
Silk and Wool COATINGS.
Black and Blue DIAGONALS, of the newest styles.
Fancy VESTINGS.
A choice selection of CLOTHS, in suit lengths only.
PAJAMAS and DRESSING GOWNS.
Gentlemen's HOSIERY, in Cotton, Merino or Lambswool,
Comprising SOCKS, UNDER VESTS, and PANTS.
Cardigan JACKETS and VESTS.
Cotton and Linen SHEETINGS.
Damask NAPKINS and CLOTHS, all sizes.
LONG CLOTH and CRIMEAN SHIRTS, all qualities.
The New Twill Oxford SHIRT.

The latest styles in made up TIES and SCARFS.
Linen and Paper COLLARS.
Silk, Cotton, and Wool MUFFLERS.
FELT HATS, in Black, Drab and Brown.
Drab Felt and Black Paris HATS.
UMBRELLAS and WALKING STICKS.
SOAP and PERFUMERY.

TAILORING in all its branches, under the superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.

Our FURNISHING DEPARTMENT contains the largest and best assorted STOCK we have ever offered, comprising:
Tapestry, Brussells and Velvet Pile CARPETS.
RUGS to match the above.
Hearth RUGS and Sofa CARPETS.
Printed FELTS, in squares or by the yard.
DAMASKS and REPS, in the leading colors.
A large assortment of FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.
Embroidered, Printed and Velvet Pile TABLE COVERS.
Coir MATS and MATTING.
FLOOR CLOTHS.
Mahogany and Brass Cornice POLES.
White and Colored BLANKETS.
Bed QUILTS.
Lace CURTAINS and ANTI-MACASSARS.
Eider Down QUILTS.
Carriage and Travelling RUGS.
PORTMANTEAUS.

For Ladies' Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner of Nanking and Szechuen Road,
SHANGHAI.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THIS TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF DRAPERY.

OWING to the great disturbance in Europe, caused by the Franco-Prussian War, the well-known Firm of Messrs. WILSON, DANCE & Co., of Manchester, England, being Bankrupt, Messrs. H. W. APPLETON & Co. will dispose of by *Private Sale*, a large portion of the Stock belonging to the late Firm, consisting of:—

West of England Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, English MELTONS, BEAVERS, Scotch TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, French CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

There will also be offered a large Stock of English PRINTS, CALICOES, Welsh FLANNEL, Ladies' Kid BOOTS and SLIPPERS, to which the Assignees would respectfully call the attention of the Public to the following.

Low prices, viz.:—

1,170 Bales of English PRINTS, which will be offered at 3d. per yard.

1,390 Bales of English CALICOES, 4d. per yard.

350 Bales of Welsh FLANNELS, 10d. per yard.

900 Trunks Kid BOOTS, 3s. per pair.
200 Trunks Kid SLIPPERS, 1s. 6d. per pair.
150 Bales English TICKING, 4d. per yard.

N.B.—We would also call particular attention to the large lot of French and Paisley SHAWLS of the Latest Designs and Finest Qualities, which will be offered at a great Sacrifice; a large assortment of French and Italian SILKS; also, Irish POPLIN DRESSES, manufactured by the celebrated PRIM BROS., of Dublin.

A Large quantity of REMNANTS of English and French Broad CLOTHS, MELTONS, BEAVERS, TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, CASSIMERES, &c., which will be sold in lots to suit Private Families, at considerably below Manufacturers' *Prices*.

N.B.—The Assignees have engaged the services of Twenty Salesmen, who will offer for Inspection and sale, portion of the above GOODS, and from the Low Prices at which they will be offered, they feel confident of a speedy clearance. *One Price* will be charged, from which *No Abatement* will be made.

☞ *The above Goods can be seen at* 108, Queen's Road, *next door to* "STAG HOTEL."

Or, Parties wishing to see samples at their Residence by sending their address, one of the Agents will call.

H. W. APPLETON & Co.,
Assignees.

14d 2033 Hongkong, 22nd November, 1871.

FOR SALE.

ONE 8 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.
Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
One Columbian do.
One large Plotting MACHINE.
A Radial Drilling MACHINE.
One Orab WINCH.
One Self-acting SAW BENCH, complete, with one Saw.
One Vertical DRILL.
One Donkey PUMP.

For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 894 Hongkong, 24th May, 1871.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Ex "Belted Will," "Cornuvia," "Ambassador," &c., &c.

BASS & CO.'S OCTOBER BREW, in *hogsheads* and *kilderkins*.
Barclay & Co.'s PORTER, in hogsheads.
BEST JAMAICA RUM, in do.
BURKE'S DUBLIN STOUT, in quarts and pints.
BASS'S ALE, by Cameron and Saunders in quarts and pints.
Duff Gordon's SHERRIES, different seals.
Superior Old Vintage PORT.
Hennessy's BRANDY, 1 star and 3 stars.
AVH GIN, in red cases.
Krug & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GILMAN'S STORES.
HAMS, CHEESE, BACON, in tins.
Truffled PATES, FOIE GRAS, Preserved PROVISIONS of every description, American, English, Dutch, French and German VEGETABLES, in large assortment.
FINEST FRENCH BUTTER, in bottles.
PRIME DANISH BUTTER, in 7 lbs. Tins.
Sill's and Holstein BUTTER, in kegs.
RUSSIAN CAVIAR.
VANILLA BEANS.
TEYSSONEAUX JAMS, JELLIES, and FRUITS, in Juice and Brandy.
MENIER'S CHOCOLATE, *yellow, brown, and pink.*

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 905 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CLARET, in wood.
ROAPILLION and BANDOL, in wood.
Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS, from 50 upwards.
Chateau LAFITTE.
Haute BRION.
Rhenish WINES, large assortment.
Sparkling HOCK and MOSELLE.
Haut BARSAC and SAUTERNE.
French LIQUEURS, CHARTREUSE, &c., &c., ABSYNTH.
Vermuth NOUILLY PRAT.
Wynaud FOKINKS, double Orange CURACOA.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 907 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE, *ex late Arrivals.*

PRIME HAMBURG MESS BEEF and PORK.
INDIA RUBBER PACKING, FLAT, from ¼ in. to 4 in.
India Rubber SUCTION HOSE, all sizes.
do. do. HOSE, all sizes.
Fresh DUTCH HERRINGS.
Russian ANCHOVIES.
RYE FLOUR, in Tins.
Assorted Dried FRUITS, in Tins.
ALMONDS, RAISINS, and CURRANTS, in Tins.
German Assorted VEGETABLES, in Tins.
And,
OVERLAND HAM.
And,
EIDAM CHEESE.

At L. FRICKEL & Co.

1m 1940 Hongkong, 10th November, 1871.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "

BIRLEY & Co.

AMONTILLADO, PALE SHERRY, per 1 doz. Case $13
" 1 " $8
Superior MEDOC " 1 " $6
Superior ST. JULIEN " 1 " $10
Sparkling MOSELLE " 1 " $14
G. H. Mumm's CHAMPAGNE " 1 " $15
BRANDY, $6 to $12 " 1 "

REYNOLDS & Co.

tf 1679 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

FOR MANILA *(direct)*.

THE Steamship

"SUNSHINE,"

Captain Taylor, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 6th instant, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

2d 2084 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI AND AMOY.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS IN JAPAN.

THE O. S. S. Co.'s Steamship

"DIOMED,"

will be despatched TO DAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P.M.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

2d 2091 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship

"HAI-LOONG,"

Captain Farrow, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2085 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE British Steamer

"ENTERPRISE,"

shortly expected, will have despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 2078 Hongkong, 4th December, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking cargo at through rates to HANKOW).

THE U. S. N. Company's Chartered Steamer

"ACANTHA,"

will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

tf 2053 Hongkong, 30th November, 1871.

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE British 3-masted Schooner

"MARY BLAIR,"

Capt. J. Carson, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 6th proximo.

For Freight, apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.

tf 2054 Hongkong, 30th November, 1871.

FOR YOKOHAMA *(direct)*.

THE A 1 British Brig

"ELLEN MORRIS,"

D. F. Sellick, Master, 149 Tons Register, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents, British Brig "Ellen Morris."

7d 2082 Hongkong, 4th December, 1871.

FOR COLOMBO,

(Should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE A 1 British Schooner

"CEARA,"

will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2073 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE British Ship

"CITY OF ABERDEEN,"

has room for a limited quantity of cargo, and will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 2063 Hongkong, 1st December, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

THE A 1 Spanish Barque

"PEPITA,"

Captain Esquiaga, will be dispatched to the above port on or about the 15th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 2065 Hongkong, 1st December, 1871.

FOR DUNEDIN (N.Z.) *direct*.

(To follow the Whirlwind.)

THE A 1 British Clipper-barque

"LADY TURNER,"

Capt. Vincent, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have a quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 2014 Hongkong, 21st November, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE, *direct*.

THE A 1 Barque

"JANE MARIA,"

Captain Leggett, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 1994 Hongkong, 18th November, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Clipper-barque

"QUICKSTEP,"

A. P. Chase, Master, will meet with early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1783 Hongkong, 18th October, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

To follow the "Quickstep."

THE A 1 American Ship

"YOSEMITE,"

will meet with early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1784 Hongkong, 18th October, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Ship

"ILIONE,"

Rapson, Master, will load at this and Whampoa for New York, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1943 Hongkong, 10th November, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Barque

"ARMIN,"

844 tons Register, will load at this and Whampoa, and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1924 Hongkong, 8th November, 1871.

FOR DUNEDIN (N.Z.) AND SYDNEY.

THE Clipper Ship

"WHIRLWIND,"

Capt. Graham, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 1627 Hongkong, 25th September, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Barque

"JOHANN CARL,"

will load at this and Whampoa, and have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2055 Hongkong, 30th November, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON,

Loading at Hongkong, Whampoa, and Macao.

THE British Ship

"CARRICKS,"

Capt. Locke, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
OR,
DEACON & Co.,
Macao and Canton.

tf 1975 Hongkong, 16th November, 1871.

FOR DUNEDIN, (NEW ZEALAND,) AND MELBOURNE.

THE A 1 British Clipper-barque

"SEA GULL,"

Marshall, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1632 Hongkong, 26th September, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Brig

"FAIRY QUEEN,"

of 218 tons Register, Limmer, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1974 Hongkong, 17th November, 1871.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 French Barque

"ARABIE,"

Mignot, Master, of 297 Tons Register.

Apply to

GRUN & Co.

tf 2043 Hongkong, 28th November, 1871.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*TIGRE*," Commandant BOILEVE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 5th December. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship "*AMERICA*," will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on TUESDAY, the 12th of December next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*AMERICA*" will be due at San Francisco January 16th, 1872, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 10th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 11th, 1871.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINSINI, MARSEILLES, OTHER MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*ORISSA*," Captain P. S. TOMLIN, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above

LIBERAL CATHOLICISM IN GERMANY.

(To the Editor of the "Times.")

Sir,—I have just returned from a six weeks' tour in Germany. One object of my journey was to look a little into the Alt-Catholic movement on the spot, and to hear what the leading Protestants in those countries which are more immediately the seat of this movement have to say about it. Your own columns, so far as I have had opportunity of seeing them in foreign towns, have during these past weeks borne ample evidence to the interest with which this movement is regarded by the people of Great Britain, and, although as a nation we are not in communion with Rome, the influence of that ecclesiastical body is far too powerful both in our own country and in the world to permit us to be indifferent to the changes it is undergoing. In these circumstances it may be of some consequence to know how the Alt-Catholic movement is regarded by those who have nearer opportunities of studying it.

I have seen some of the representative men of German Protestantism, and in their eyes the movement, I must confess, does not bulk quite so largely as it does in ours. Professor von Ranke, the author of *The History of the Popes*, whom I saw in Berlin, expects very little from it. He feels that the position of its leaders—neither in the Romish Church nor out of it, excommunicated by Rome, and yet refusing to adopt the Protestant creed—is an equivocal and weak one; and such too is the opinion of Dr. Hoffman, the General Superintendent, or Primate, of the Protestant Church of Prussia. The Munich meeting of Old Catholics had not then been held, but in the anticipation of that meeting it was Dr. Hoffman's opinion that if they should take up Tridentine ground matters would be worse rather than better as respects the hope of the movement issuing in a reformation of the Church of Rome. The Munich Council has since met; the ground it has taken up is very decidedly that of Trent, and so ends the hope, in Dr. Hoffman's opinion, of the movement becoming a reforming one. I travelled with Professor Vogel, of Vienna, from Dresden to Prague, and had a full interchange of sentiments with him both as regards this particular movement and as regards the whole attitude of Rome to the age. His opinon regarding the Alt-Catholic movement—for I will not trouble you with the other questions—was, in brief, that it will have no future. All these men very clearly see, what you have already pointed out, that the position taken by the Old Catholics has not breadth enough for a popular movement. It may influence intellectual and speculative men, but it will fail with the masses. These Protestant ministers who have lately visited Austria all agree in saying that the Catholic populations of that empire are not prepared to follow their leaders.

Agreeing in the main with the opinions of the distinguished men to whom I have referred, I expect a little more from the movement than they do. I have no idea that it will grow into a Reformation. It starts from a different point, and tends to another goal than the movement of Luther. It is based, not upon the Bible, but upon the Church, or, as Dr. Dollinger terms it, upon "History." He wishes to reform the edicts of Councils and Popes, and he takes the edicts of Councils and Popes to do this. This agency may rend or destroy the Church, but it will never reform it. He must have a power outside Councils. This Dr. Dollinger does not see. For his learning, his character, and the singleness of his aims, I have a very high respect, and in passing through Munich waited upon him to express my sympathy in the movement he had inaugurated. I expressed my opinion, delicately but plainly, that the movement, to succeed, must be based upon the Bible, and the exemption of the conscience from all other authority. But Dr. Dollinger protested, as he had declared in public, that his standing was on History—that is, on the historical development of an infallible rule of faith in a living and organized body, the "Church" to wit. But here is the weak point of Dr. Dollinger's position. Why does he arrest that historical development at the 16th century? He accepts the dogmas of Councils and the teaching of the Church down to the close of the Council of Trent. But why does he stop there? Why does not the infallible guidance of the Spirit, conveyed through the Church, run down to our own times? If ever dogma was historically developed it is the infallibility of the Pope. It has been the teaching of the Church these two centuries. It is held by Liguori, and by Professor Perrone, of the Collegio Romano at Rome, that when the Pope speaks *ex cathedra* on matters of faith and morals he speaks infallibly. And last of all this dogma has been declared to be true by a Council possessing all the elements of ecumenicity, and in a higher degree than any other Council in the whole history of the Church. Dr. Dollinger's position just comes back to the old controversy, "Where is the seat of the Infallibility?" and there is not breadth enough here for a great popular movement. The Catholic nations, accepting the Infallibility, concern themselves but little about where it resides. Besides, the movement has had birth in a sceptical age. The times in the 16th century were very different indeed.

But I don't think the movement will die. If not as a reforming, it will live as a destructive power. Rome, by her excommunication of Dr. Döllinger and his compatriots, has secured this. Rome cannot revoke her sentence, and the Alt-Catholics cannot bow to it, and so they must go on to form a Church of their own, and are in fact doing so already. To support themselves, and make way against their great opponent, they must agitate and discuss, and, above all, enlighten the people. Every day their views will enlarge, and their sympathies widen, and this alone will be no slight emancipation from a system where there is but one principle—authority; and but one virtue—obedience. In short, in this movement we see another agency added to the many already existing, both political and intellectual, which are slowly breaking up the iron unity of a body which has weighed so heavily upon the liberty and civilization of world.

I am, &c., J. A. WYLIE.

London, October 12.

P.S.—The above lines I have hurriedly written in passing through London to Edinburgh. Had my time allowed I could have amply confirmed the accuracy of a statement by your Berlin Correspondent, called in question by "An English Catholic," to the effect that the movement in a large degree has originated in the sturdy independence of the German character. The Catholics of that country feel that they cannot for very shame live among their fellow-countrymen and profess a belief in the personal infallibility of the Pope.

WHAT WAS SAID AT HOME ABOUT THE ASSASSINATION.

(Times of India, October 26.)

The following communication, received by last mail, and written just after the news of the Calcutta assassination had time to be turned over in men's minds at home, represents very fairly, we have reason to believe, the cogitations and apprehensions which the event had stirred up amongst the best informed and less excitable of Anglo-Indians at home. With much, perhaps with most, that is said by the experienced writer, we coincide; though in some parts the tone partakes of that uneasy exaltation and slightly over-done historical sentiment, natural enough at the time of writing, but which, by this time in India, we can see is somewhat more than is meet for the occasion. He says:—

"You will scarcely be surprised to hear that the news of the murder of Judge Norman in Calcutta has created a more than usual sensation in this country; even beyond the circuit of those who are commonly described as being 'interested in Indian affairs.' He had a large circle of friends in this country, especially among members of the Bar, and many of his old associates have come forward in the public papers to bear testimony to his high qualities and his great deserts. We have learnt this morning, that the assassin has been tried and sentenced to death, but we are in darkness as to the cause of the crime. It will probably never emerge beyond the misty darkness of vague suspicion. Both in the East and the West atrocities of this kind are committed—terrible tragedies without prologue or epilogue—isolated mysteries never unravelled. The murder of Judge Norman may be an event of the deepest significance; or it may be something like the murder of Mr. Percival in the House of Commons, an affair of an individual, not inaugurated by a conspiracy, with no political meaning in it at all. It is plain, however, that there are not a few amongst us, who connect this foul act with the Wahabee movement. The appearance in England of Mr. Hunter's book, on the 'Indian Mussulmans,' just at the present time, is a coincidence, which has come somewhat opportunely to increase our information on a very interesting subject. Again, this information is supplemented by an article in the October number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, which appeared to me on first reading it to be the finished work of one who not long ago had a seat in the Calcutta cum-Simla Council. But much as I respect the ability shown in the article, and indeed the general knowledge of the subject, displayed in it, I cannot accept all the doctrines set forth. The theory of peasant-rights is pushed a little too far, I think, when the writer says, 'That strange blunder, the Cornwallis settlement of Bengal, which placed a peasantry with ancient rights under an extemporised landed proprietory, is the real root of this evil. The Wahabees have their chief success in Eastern Bengal, a Mahomedan peasantry is at the mercy of Hindoo landlords.'

"It strikes me," says our correspondent, "that this is a very limited view of the Wahabee movement even as regards Bengal." He goes on to remark that—"The writer in the *Cornhill* thinks that the movement is rather agrarian than political or religious. But here those of us who talk the matter over feel it rather difficult to adapt our own opinions to these views. Mr. Hunter certainly does not take it up as a revenue question. Of course, there is an agrarian element well worthy of consideration in a limited sense, but not so important as to overlay the religious and political. I am not prone to prophetic utterances, and the Indians around me are anything but alarmists. We may be sitting, as Lord Metcalfe used to say, upon a barrel of gunpowder; but we do not expect to be blown into the air to-morrow. Still we are just as far off from the state of cool indifference and calm contempt, which some people persist in regarding the situation, smiling placidly and saying that all classes of the people are happy and contented. Wahabeeism was long declared to be a delusion. Whether cropping up at Patna on our North-Western frontier, it was a mere nothing. 'Conspiracies indeed,' people do not conspire against the British Government! What an impostor Mr. William Taylor was in 1857, when he flounded into certain great mare's-nests of Patna Wahabeeism! Mr. Lieutenant-Governor Halliday never could believe in such absurdities, and the *Edinburgh Review* (*Consule Manlio*) protested against the preposterous notion that any one out of uniform ever moved a finger or wagged a tongue against our Government. So, some of our friends talk. But our eyes are beginning to open. The relations of the Commission presided over by Sir Herbert Edwardes, important and significant as they were, by no means excited the attention that was due to them. Let us wait a little longer and see. Meanwhile let us consider well what Mr. Taylor, Sir Herbert Edwardes, Mr. Hunter, and others have said upon this subject. Let us at least understand the great question before us."

Well, we have tried to understand it. And we consider that, though what Mr. Taylor pounced upon in 1857 was much more like a cockatrice's den than a "mare's nest," and though the particular persons tried before Sir Herbert Edwardes in 1863 were pestilent fellows, yet for Mr. Hunter to import those personages and incidents into the circumstances of the present time, is a gross anachronism. In one respect this mode of treatment is truthful. It faithfully reproduces the superstitions that possess certain officials and others in Bengal and northern India in connection with the phantom they call Wahabeeism. But this dashing pamphleteering, combined with the unchecked exercise of the detective's and informer's exciting craft, may tend, as we have frequently pointed out, to evoke the peril it is intended to repress. Let us on this point appeal from the imaginative "Director-General of Statistics" to a politician whose experience extends considerably beyond the deluge of the Mutiny. He says:—

"Government has been doing its best to wholly extinguish a conspiracy of which it stood in no apprehension, but which it deemed it its duty to stamp out; and the fruit of all the exertion is that there is now more extensive Mussulman disaffection, and of a more active character, than there has been at any time for a number of years back. * * * * * Acting on that belief numerous parties have been arrested, convicted, and sentenced in the heaviest punishments, short of death, which the law permits. Yet what has been the palpable immediate result? This, that the Mussulman mind throughout the country; aye even in parts of the country in which a Wahabee has never been seen, is in a state of excitement which can be accurately described by no other terms than those of sullen resentment, which if not actual disaffection, falls very little short of it. We have excited into crackling a smouldering fire which we cannot hope to wholly extinguish, but which had we let it alone, that is, contented ourselves with watching that it did not attain really dangerous dimensions, would have continued the impotent thing every Indian administrator of experience knew it to have been during the preceding quarter of a century. Too much ado about little, is a phrase which very faithfully indicates our course with regard to Wahabeeism. Everybody can now see that there should never have been an Umbeyla campaign; and that on the whole it would be better if the quest after Wahabees had not recently been so zealous."

Whilst we have the highest respect for the judgment of the experienced Anglo-Indian at home whom we have quoted at such length, we think this extract from the Calcutta *Examiner* is nearer the mark as describing the official panic of "Wahabeeism," and the evil influence which the inordinate pursuit of the phantom is likely to have. By the time this paper reaches home it is probable that our correspondent there will be almost ready to coincide with this view of the matter.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET,

From the 1st of January, 1872.

BELMONT HOUSE, at present occupied by CHARLES H. SORGAN, Esq. Apply to G. FALCONER & Co.

tf 2092 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

TO LET,

(With possession on or about the 1st January, 1872).

THE PREMISES in Wyndham Street, now occupied by the "German Club." Water and Gas laid on. Apply to WILSON & SALWAY, *Architects, &c.*

tf 1846 Hongkong, 27th October, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.

Possession can be had early in February.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET.

(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to GILMAN & Co.

tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET,

With possession early in April.

THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glanaseskin House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE.

For particulars, apply to ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

Insurances.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, Capital of ..... 5,000,000 frcs.,
Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

LOSSES payable without extra charge in SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, or LONDON.

MERCHANDISE with average accepted at current rates by STEAMERS and strictly A 1 SAILING VESSELS.

OVERLAND RAILROAD

Risks Free of Particular average accepted from SAN FRANCISCO to any city in the UNITED STATES not south of ST. LOUIS, by RAIL, at one half per cent. net.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents, Hongkong and Shanghai.*

tf 9701

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } 3 " ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... } 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 %.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents, 4, Praya.*

tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.

Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent. (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, ratably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } 3 " ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... } 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents. North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not, exceeding 1 month, ½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... } ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... } 1 do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ESTABLISHED 1821,

And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company*

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ¼ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ½
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 "

GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months... } 1 do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ½ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days ¼ per cent.
Not exceeding..... 1 month ½ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... } 3 " ¼ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding..... } 6 " ½ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

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